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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this text is to introduce the Oromo language, spoken in parts of Ethiopia and Kenya, to Peace Corps volunteers. The Oromo language (also referred to as Galla) used in the text is based on the standard language spoken in the western and southwestern provinces of Wollega, Illubabor, and Kaffa. However, with dialectal differences taken into account, these materials can be used to teach the Oromo language in any area. The materials have been presented in such a way that the teacher and the students can arrange them in lessons to suite their particular needs and learning styles. The text includes a pronunciation key, 20 units on different topics, and a unit of situational conversations. Grammatical information and a list of common verbs are appended. (NCR)

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LANGUAGE MATERIALS

OROMO

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ALEM TRAINING CENTRE

OROMO FOR BEGINNERS

Prepared by

Dejenie Leta

Awassa, Summer 1975

Alem Training Centre

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P R E F A C E

These Oromo language teaching materials were prepared for use during the series of two-week in-service language workshops for Peace Corps Volunteers held at Awassa in the summer of 1975.

They have been re-written with improvements made possible by insights gained during the actual language workshops.

There is a plan to expand these language materials.

Whoever uses these Oromo language materials should bear in mind that they take as standard the language spoken in the Western and South Western provinces of Wollega, Illubabor and Kaffa. The aim and scope of the undertaking was such that it was impractical to point out all the minute differences with other Oromo speaking areas such as Shoa, Harar, Arussi and Bale.

With the slight differences taken into account these materials can be used to teach Oromo language for any area.

The materials have been arranged in such a way that the teacher and the student (s) can arrange them in lessons to suit their particular speed of learning.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

Oromo is a hamitic language, which means that it cannot be transcribed in the Latin alphabet without difficulty. The following is a very approximative attempt to give the prospective reader a key to pronunciation.

1. The Vowels:

Oromo has seven vowel sounds as does Amharic.

ɛ as in : the (thɛ), shirt (shɛrt)

u as in: fool (ful)

i as in: he (hi), she (shi)

a as in: bad, add, mad

e as in: hate (het), aid (ed)

ə as in: education (edukeshən)

o as in : or, more (mor)

2. a) Consonants:-

(i) c as in church (cərc)

(ii) c is an explosive c. eg. Cati, Camma

(iii) D̄ is 'd' pronounced while in-haling

(iv) K is an explosive k. eg. Kursi, Kalami

(v) P is an explosive p. e.g.: PaPPasi, PeTros

(vi) T is an explosive t. = e.g:- TuTTo, KurTi

(vii) S is a sibilant s. E.G. gaSSi, menaSSəri, Somi

(viii) ñ is like the Spanish ñ. e.g.- dañña, amarəñña

(ix) g is hard as in: good

j is pronounced as in: John

b) (i) Where a sound is stressed the letter is doubled:-

e.g.:- collect

(ii) Sounds which may be made or dropped are indicated by brackets.

e.g. (w)ogga may be pronounced 'wogga' or 'ogga'

OROMINNA LESSON PLAN

I GREETINGS:-

A. General:-

a) asham!

b) asham!

a) attam jirta? (How are you?)

b) gari galata waKa (yyo), attam jirta?

a) gari galata waKa(yyo).

Kalati

waKa or waKayyo or rabbi = God

naga or gari or fayya = well

N.B.:- 1. For plural and respect forms, "asham" will change to "ashama" and "attam jirta?" to "attam jirtu?".

2. naga = gari = fayya

3. waKa = waKayyo = rabbi

B. In the morning:-

a) asham!

b) asham!

a) attam bulte? (Good morning)

b) naga galata waKayyo, attam bulte?

a) naga galata waKayyo.

Kalati

Kalati = words

mɛllɛmamɛja = exercise

N.B.- For plural and respect forms, "attam bulte?" will change to "attam bultani?".

/2....

C. In the day time:-

a) asham!

b) asham!

a) attam olte? (Good afternoon)

b) fayya galata rabbi, attam olte?

a) fayya galata rabbi.

N.B.:- For plural and respect forms, "attam olte?" will change to "attam oltani?".

D. At the time of departure:-

1. General: garitti!/nagatti!/fayyatti! (Bye!)

2. Morning: nagatti oli! (Good day!)

3. Afternoon: garitti buli! (Good night!)

N.B.:- For plural and respect forms, "oli" will change to "ola" and "buli" to "bula".

II PRONOUNS:-

ᵃᵢ = I

at = you

ɘsin = you (respect form)

ɘnni = he

ɘshe = she

nuy = we

ɘsin = you (plural)

ɘsan = they

mɛllɨmamɛja:-

Examples:

1. Q. at ẽññu? (who are you?)

   A. an Tola D̄a. (I am Tola*)

2. Q. Janice mali? (What is Janice?)

   A. ɘshen/Janice Americani D̄a.(she/Janice is an American.)

   Q: Rick mali?

   A: Rick Americani D̄a.

   Q: Ato Sɘbhat mali?

   A: Ato Sɘbhat habɛsha D̄a.

   Q: ɘsan hakimi D̄a mo Kottu D̄a?

   A: ɘsan hakimi D̄a.

Kalati

ẽññu? = who?

mali? = what?

habɛsha = Ethiopian

sidama = Amhara

omo = Oromo

Tigre = Tigre

hakimi = doctor

tamari/bara = student

astɛmari/barsisa = teacher

gabare/Kottu = farmer

Safi = secretary

shuferi = driver

daññа = judge

Naggade = merchant

tiksitu = shepherd

wattaddara = soldier

mo = or

D̄a = is

*Tola is the name of a person

III PARTS OF THE BODY:-

rifensa = hair

mata = head

(h)àdda = forehead

fula = face

gurra = ear

ija = eye

fuñ̃ñ̃an = nose

afan = mouth

areda = beard

hiD̄i = lip

ɟlkan = tooth

arraba = tongue

morma = neck

KonKo = throat

gatetti = shoulder

Koma = chest

dugda = back

(h)arka = hand

milla = foot

gara = stomach

Kuba (h)arka = finger

Kuba milla = toe

D̄anna or ƊaKna } = body

Kalati

kan eñ̃ñu? = whose?

kun = this

sun = that

D̄a = it is

Mitti = it is not

eyye = yes

lakki = no

IV POSSESSIVE ENDINGS:-

ɔrsasi = pencil

an -	ɔrsasi -	ko (my pencil)
at -	" -	ke (your pencil)
ɔsin -	" -	kessan (your pencil(polite form))
ɔnni -	" -	sa (his pencil)
ɔshe -	" -	she (her ")
ɔsan -	" -	sani(his " (polite form))
nuy -	" -	keñña (our pencil)
ɔsin -	" -	kessan (your " (plural))
ɔsan -	" -	sani (their pencil)

mɛllɛmamɛja:-

Examples:-

1. Q. kun mal? (What is this?)

   A. sun mataketi (That is your head).

2. Q. kun rifensakoti? (Is this my hair?)

   A. lakki, sun rifensake miti. Fulaketi.

   (No, it is not your hair. It is your face.)

   Q. Sun shurrabisheti?

   A. Eyye, sun shurrabisheti

   Q. Kobbortan sun kan eñnuti?

   A. kobbortan sun kan Tolesati*

   Q. Siren kun kan eñnuti?

   A. Siren kun kan Calati*

N.B.:- Plurals are formed by adding "ota" to the singulars.
e.g. koti - kotata, mido - midota, bara - barota

*Tolesa & Cala are names of persons.

Kalati

koti = coat
shɛmizi/kitta = shirt
surre = trousers
Camma/kɔ?e = shoe
mutanta = underpant
kanatera = undershirt
shurraba = sweater
shurrabi milla =stockings
Kamisi = dress
wusT labsi = lady's underwear
sa-ati = watch
manaffiri = eye glass
barmeTa = hat
faKKe/mido =comb
mastawati/ilali = mirror
shanTa = suit case
mia = goods/belongings
borsa = purse/wallet
mɛharraba = handkerchief
mana = house
dalla = fence
gibbi = compound
sire = bed
farashi =mattress
ansola =bedsheet
borati = pillow
[illegible] = blanket
zɛnab'ləbsi = raincoat
kobborta = over coat
uffata or wayya } = clothing
bərd'ləbsi = blanket

V NUMERALS:-

takko = 1	digdama = 20	
lama = 2	soddoma = 30	
sadi = 3	afurtama = 40	
afur = 4	shantama = 50	
shan = 5	jatama = 60	
ja-a = 6	torbatama = 70	
torba = 7	saddettama = 80	
saddet = 8	sagaltama = 90	
sagal = 9	Dibba = 100	
kuDan = 10	kuma = 1000	

Kalati

meKa?	= how much or = how many
ɔrsasi	= pencil
dabtari	= note book
mɛShafa	= book
ɔskripto	= ball point
gati	= price
santimi	= cents
sumuni	= 25 cents coin
birri	= dollar
damoza	= salary

N.B.:-

1. Numeral combinations between 10 and 100 are made by:

   a) dropping the "n" sound of "KuDan" for all tens. eg. 13= kuDa sadi; 19= kuDa sagal; etc..

   b) changing the last "a" sound to "i" for all nos. from 21 to 99.

   eg:- 35 = soddomi shan

   53 = shantami sadi

   97 = sagaltami torba

2. Numerals like 200, 3000, etc. are told by how many hundreds or thousands they are.

   eg:- 200 = Dibba lama; 3000 = kuma sadi

3. Numeral combinations above 100 are made by adding "..f" (which stands for "and") between the hundreds or thousands digit and the tens or units digit.

eg:- 305 = Dibba sadif shan

325 = Dibba sadif digdami shan

mallamamaja:-

Examples:-

1. Q. damoznike meKa? (How much is your salary?)

A. damozniko birri Dibba shan. (My salary is $500)

2. Q. gatin sa-atike meKa? (What is the price of your watch?)

A. gatin sa-atiko birri Dibbaf afurtama (The price of my watch is $140)

Q. Kun meKa? (25)

A. sun digdami shan

Q. gatin ərsasi shani meKa?

A. gatin ərsasi shani sumuni Da.

Q. gatin KoPeke meKa?

A. gatin KoPeko birri soddomi shan.

VI CONJUGATION OF THE VERB: "barbaccu" (ie. "to want"):-

	"I want"	"I do not want"
an	nan barbada	in barbadu
at	hin barbadda	in barbaddu
ə sin	hin barbaddu	in barbaddanu
ə nni	hin barbada	in barbadu

(cont'd)

/8/

VI Con....

əshen	hin barbaddi	in barbaddu
əsan	hin barbadu	in barbadanu
nuy	hin barbadna	in barbadnu
əsin	hin barbaddu	in barbaddanu
əsan	hin barbadu	in barbadanu

VII DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD:-

dabbo = loaf of bread

buddena = injera

waTi/itto = woT

anKaKu/baPPa = egg

fom = meat

KurTummi = fish

hola = sheep

sa-a = cow
retti = goat
sanga = ox

əndaKKo = chicken

CuKKo = CuKKo

KiTTA = KiTTa

aKayi = Kolo

mullu = nəfro

Kalati

mal? = What?

yom? = when?

ñaccu = to eat

Kursi = breakfast

məsa = lunch

ərbata = dinner

...f = ..and

ĒDĒDi = raw

affelli = cooked/boiled

waddi = cooked/roast

uma or huma or homa = nothing

Certain Combinations:-

waTi əndaKKo = chicken sauce

Tibsi hola = roast lamb

anKaKu affelli = boiled egg

Tibsi KurTummi = fried fish

Tibsi anKaKu = fried egg

fon ĒDĒDi = raw meat

fon waddi = roast meat

VIII DIFFERENT THINGS TO BE DRUNK:-

bəshan = water

buna = coffee

shayi = tea

annan = milk

daDi = Tɛj

farso = Tɛlla

araKe = liquor

Kalati

ganama = morning

guyya = day-time

ga[illegible]'a = evening

alkan = night

ganna = winter

bona = summer

Dugu = to drink

O-a = hot

Kabbana-a/Korra = cold

duwwa = {empty / or / only}

mɛllɛmamɛja:-

Examples:-

1. Q. ərbata mal ñaccu b[illegible]'badda?

(What do you want to eat for your dinner?)

A. waTi əndaKKo ñaccu[illegible]arbada

(I want to eat chicken sauce.)

Q. ganama ganama mal Dugu barbaddi?

(What does she want to drink every morning?)

A. ganama ganama annan O-a Dugu barbaddi

(She wants to drink hot milk every morning)

Q. at fon DeDi ñaccu barbadda?

A. lakki, an fon DeDi ñaccu inbarbadu

Q. farso Dugu hin barbadda?

A. eyye, farso Dugu nan barbada

Q. Tom guyya guyya mal Dugu barbada?

A. Tom guyya guyya bira Kabbana-a Dugu barbada

Q. Obbo Səbhat galgala galgala daDi Dugu hin barbadu?

A. lakki, Obbo Səbhat galgala galgala daDi Dugu in-

barbadanu.

IX IMPERATIVES

MorF	respect or plural		INFINITIVE
kottu	kotta	= come	Ɓufu
demi	dema	= go	demu
ka-i	ka-a	= get up	ka-u
ta-i	ta-a	= sit down	ta-u
Cisi	Cisa	= lie down/sleep	Cisu
rafi	rafa	= " " "	rafu
bani	bana	= open	banu
Cufi	Cufa	= shut	Cufu
ɲaƁƁu	ɲaƁƁa	= eat	ɲaccu
Ɓugi	Ɓuga	= drink	Ɓugu
ƁiKaƁƁu	ƁiKaƁƁa	= wash(body)	ƁiKaccu
miCCi	miCCa	= wash (articles)	miCCu
ƁiKi	ƁiKa	= " "	ƁiKu
ɔbsi	ɔbsa	= put on(light)	ɔbsu
Ɓamsi	Ɓamsa	= put off(light)	Ɓamsu
uffaƁƁu	uffaƁƁa	= put on (clothes)	uffaccu
basi	basa	= take off(")	basu
gessi	gessa	= take (to a place)	gessu
kenni	kenna	= give	kennu
biti	bita	= buy	bitu
gurguri	gurgura	= sell	gurguru
kasi	kasa	= lift	kasu
afi	afa	= fix (a bed)	afu
Taragi	Taraga	= sweep	Taragu

Kalati

as= here

acci= there

kana= this

sana= that

malo= please(request)

ɔbsa=light

balbala= door

maskoti = window

radioni = radio

Tarmusi = bottle

wambari = chair

TaraPPeza = table

ala hunduma = always

yɛro " "

ugga " "

al tokko tokko = sometimes

yɛro tokko tokko =sometimes

ugga tokko tokko =sometimes

IX Con.....

M/F	resp. or plural			Infinitive
fidi	fida	=	bring	fidu
KulKullessi	KulKullessa	=	clean	KulKullessu
O-isi	O-isa	=	heat	O-isu
Kabbanessi	Kabbanessa	=	cool	Kabbanessu

mɛllɛmameja:-

Examples:-

1. ala hunduma arkake ĎiKaĎĎu

   (wash your hands always)

2. ganama ganama fulakessan ĎiKaĎĎa.

   (wash your face every morning (resp.))

3. Wambari sana as fidi.

   (Bring that chair over here.)

4. Malo radiokana acci gessa.

   (please take this radio over there (resp.))

X. DAYS OF THE WEEK:-

dafino/wiTata - Monday

faCasa/ballo - Tuesday

robi - Wednesday

kamisa - Thursday

jimata Friday

ayyan dura/sabata dura - Saturday

ayyan gudda/gudda/sanbata gudda - Sunday

Kalati

harr-a = today

bor = tomorrow

ɔftan = day after tomorrow

kalessa = yesterday

Ďengadda = day before yesterday

mali? = what?

X. Con.....

mɛllɛmameja:-

1. Q. harr-a mal? (What is today?)

   A. harr-a Kamissa (D̄a). (Today is Thursday)

2. Q. Kalessa-O? (And how about yesterday?)

   A. Kalessa robi ture. (Yesterday was Wednesday).

   Q. bor mal?

   A. bor jimata (D̄a)

   Q. D̄engadda-O?

   A. D̄engadda faCasa ture.

   Q. guyya lama dura mal ture?

   A. guyya lama dura faCasa ture

   Q. Kani lama bodde mal tɔ-a?

   A. Kani lama bodde sanbata dura ta-a.

XI. MONTHS OF THE YEAR:-

Oromiña	Amharic	Gregorian
fulbana/yaro	Mɨskɛrɛm	Sept. 11-Oct. 10
Kore	TɔKɛmt	Oct - Nov.
mudde	hɔdar	Nov.-Dec.
furma	tahsas	Dec.-Jan
Camsa	Tɔr	Jan. -Feb.
Korke	Yɛkkatit	Feb.-March

Kalati

ama = now

sila = a short while ago

ji-a - month

(w)ogga = year

bara = year

barana = this year

bara darbe= last year

XI. Con.....

Oromaññna	Amharic	Gregorian	Kalati
boru	mæggabit	March - April	bara Dufu = next year
wɛTɛbɛjji	miazia	April-May	ganna(i) = winter
adolessa	gənbot	May - June	arfasa/afrasa = autumn
agɛyya	sɛne	June - July	hora = Summer
CuluKKe	hamle	July-Aug.	bərra = spring
Cɛlɛggu	nɛhase	Aug. -Sept	ifa = light
Kamme	Pagume(n)	Sept 6-10 (11)	dukkana = darkness
			bokka = rain
			sun = adu
			waK = sky
			= flood
			jallɔssi = irrigation
			Kotisa = farm
			laga/bɔshan = river
			galana = big river
			hora = lake
			ĎoKKe = mud
			Cirracca = sand
			biyyo = soil
			lafa = earth
			Cabbi = hail
			hurri = fog
			dumessa = cloud
			fiTensa = dew
			yom? = when?
			kessa = in

mɛllɛmamɔja

Q. ji-a ama mal?

A. ji-a ama yaro Ďa.

Q. ji-a darbe mal?

A. ji-a darbe Kamme Ďa.

Q. ji-a Ďufu mal?

A. ji-a Ďufu Kore Ďa.

Q. ganni yom?

A. ganni agɛyya, CuluKKef Cɛlɛggu kessa.

XII. **Telling Time:-**

sa-ati = hour

d≠KiKa = minute

rubi = a quarter (¼)

walakka = a half

hirr-u/hirĐu = less (...to)

....f = and (+)

or

= less (-)

Kalati

amma = now

sila = a short while ago

dura = before

bodde = after

Đa = is

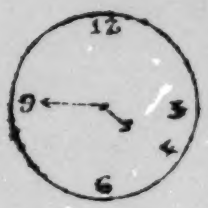
ture = was

ta-a = will be

Combinations:-

amma sa-ati sagalif rubi Đa.

amma sa-ati sagalif walakkaĐa



amma sa-ati kuĐanif rubi hirr-u Đa.

mall≠mameja:-

Q. amma sa-ati meKa?

A. amma sa-ati afurif d≠KiKa digdami shan hirr-u Đa.

Q. d≠KiKa kuĐan bodde sa-ati meKa ta-a?

A. " " " " afurif rubi hirr-u ta-a.

Q. d≠KiKa digdama dura sa-ati meKa ture?

A. " " " " sadif rubi ture.

XIII CONJUGATION OF THE VERB = "Kabaccu" (i.e. "to have")

	"I have"	"I do not have"
an	nan Kab-a	in Kab-u
at	hin Kab-dda	in Kab-ddu
ə sin	hin Kab-ddu	in Kab-ddanu
ə nni	hin Kab-a	in Kab-u
ə shen	hin Kab-ddi	in Kab-ddu
ə san	hin Kab-u	in Kab-anu
nuy	hin Kab-na	in Kab-nu
ə sin	hin Kab-ddu	in Kab-ddanu
ə san	hin Kab-u	in Kab-anu

N.B.:- 1. Both the present and future tenses follow this pattern.

2. The prefixes "nan" or "hin" can be used or dropped out depending upon the type of question.

e.g.:- a) Q. at ərsasi hin Kabda? (Do you have a pencil?)

A. eyye, anərsasi nan Kaba (Yes, I have a pencil)

b) Q. əshen mal Kabddi? (What does she have?)

A. əshen skriptota sadi Kabddi (She has three ballpoints)

i.e The mentioned prefixes will be used in answering questions which have the prefixes as indicated in Example 2(a) But, usually these prefixes are dropped out and replaced by nouns as indicated in Example 2(b).

XIV. COMMON DOMESTIC & WILD ANIMALS:-

sa-a = cow	rammo = worm	boyye = pig
sanga = ox	s(ha)arariti = spider	bosonu = deer
jabbi = calf	(ə) təsisa = fly	kuruPPe= antelope
hola = sheep	kannisa = bee	wenni = colobus monkey
retti = goat	sinbira/sinbirro = bird	Kalame = ape
farda = horse	bulala/guge = dove	warabessa = hyena
gango = mule	bujale = jigger	ungo = fox
gala = camel	gonda = ant	Kerremsá = tiger, or cheetah or leopard
harre = donkey	(ə) rirma = white ant	
sare = dog		
adurre = cat		lenCa = lion
antuta = rat		arba = elephant
bofa = snake		
gararra = chameleon		

mallamaja	Kalati
Q. at AmericaDa adurre Kabda?	Da = from
A. eyye, an America Da adurre Koba.	ilalu = to see
Q. Sare-O?	bitu = to buy
A. lakki, sare in Kabu	gurguru = to sell
Q. fon sare ñaccu barbadda?	Kabaccu = to have
A. lakki, fon sare ñaccu inbarbadu	barbaccu = to want
Q. annan gala Dugu barbadda?	ñaccu = to eat
A. eyye, annan gala Dugun barbada.	Dugu = to drink
Q. Kenya Da mal mal ilalu barbadda?	
A. Kenya Da len_Caf arba ilalun barbada	

XV. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP:-

Ɗira = man

dubarti = woman

durba = girl

jarsa = old man

jarti = old woman

dargaggessa= youngster

Ɗirsa/abba mana = husband

niti/haɗa mana = wife

muCa = child

ɔjolle = children

abbɑ = father

haɗa = mother

ɔbbolessa = brother

obboletti = sister

angafa = elder

KuTisu = younger

adada = aunt

wasila = uncle

ɑkko/akakayyu = grand parent

Kalati

hoji = work or profession

hojjɛccu= to work

jiraccu = to live

du-u = to die

maKa = name

duwwa = only/empty

you ? = when?

essa? = where?

malin? = by what?

malif? = why?

eññu (h)ojin? =with whom?

meKa? = how much or how many

fuɗu/fuccu = to marry (M)

herumu = to get married (f)

mɛllɛmamɛja: (A short dialogue)

Henry:- obbolessa Kabɗa? (Do you have a brother?)

Abdisa:- eyye, Kaba. (Yes, I do.)

H. meKa? (How many?)

A. tokko duwwa (only one)

H. maKansa eññu? (What is his name?)

A. maKansa Mardasa Ɗa. (His name is Mardasa)

H. hojin sa mal? (What is his profession?)

A. barsisa Ɗa. (He is a teacher)

H. angafa mo KuTisuketi? (Is he your older or younger brother?)

A. angafa koti. (He is my older brother.)

H. (w) oggansa meKa? (How old is he?)

A. (w) oggansa digdami shan (He is 25 yrs.old.)

H. niti Kaba? (Does he have a wife?)

A. eyye, Kaba. (Yes, he does.)

H. ɔjolle-o? (And how about children?)

A. ɔjolles Kaba. (He has children too)

H. akkonke jirumo duaniru ? (Is your grand parent alive or dead?)

A. duaniru. (He/she is dead. (respect form))

XVI. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB: "beku" (i.e. to know)

	"I know"	"I do not know"
an	nan bek-a	in bek-u
at	hin bek-tta	in bek-t
ɔsin	hin bek-ttu	in bek-ttanu
ɔnni	" bek-a	in bek-u
ɔshen	" bek-tti	in bek-tt
ɔsan	" bek-u	in bek-anu
nuy	" bek-na	" " -nu
ɔsin	" " -ttu	" " -ttanu
ɔsan	" "- u	" " -anu

N.B.:- All regular verbs follow this pattern. (for present and futu

mɨllɛmamɛja

Example:-

Q. at afan Oromo bekta? (Do you know the Oromo language?)

A. eyye, afan Oromo Tino Tino beka. (Yes, I know very little Oromo language).

Q. afan China bekta?

A. lakki, afan China inbeku.

Q. Rick makina ofu beka?

A. eyye, Rick makina ofu beka.

Q. at-o?

A. an inbeku.

Q. farda gulufu bekta?

A. eyye, farda gulufu beka.

Q. Janice waTi hab sha hojeccu bekti?

A. eyye, Janice waTi habɛsha hojeccu bekti?

Q. Obbo Sɔbhat bɨshan daku beku?

A. lakki, Obbo Sɔbhat bɨshan daku inbekanu.

Q. KurTumi Kabu-O?

A. KurTumi Kabus inbekanu.

Q. Saban kwasi milla taPaccu hin bekti?

A. lakki, Saban kwasi milla taPaccu inbektu.

Kalati

afan = mouth or language(figurative)

ofu = to drive

beku = to know

gulufu = to gallop

hojeccu = work or prepare

Kabu = to catch

taPaccu = to play

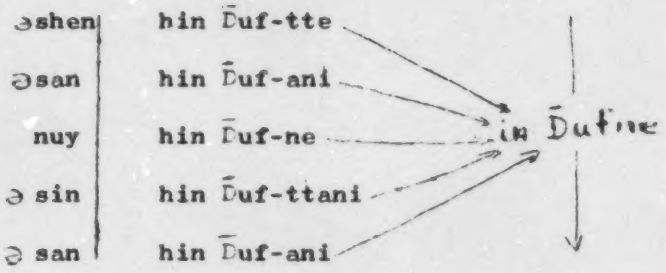
daku = to swim or to grind

kwasi = ball

XVII CONJUGATION OF THE VERB:" Duf-e" (i.e. ....came)

	"I came"	"I did not come"
an	nan Duf -e	
at	hin Duf -tte	
ɔsin	" Duf-ttani	in-Duf-ne
ɔnni	" Duf -e	

XVII. Con.....



N.B.:- 1. All regular verbs follow this pattern (for past)

2. The past negative for all pronouns is the same

XIX. DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:-

aroplani = aeroplane
mɛkina = car
atobusi = bus
markaba = ship
bidiru = boat
gari = gari (cart)
gango = mule
farda = horse
milla = foot

Kalati

Ɓufu = to come
beku = to know
ofu = to drive
demu = to go
malin? = by what?
yom ? = when?
ennu hojin? = with whom?
...Ɓan = by (means of transportation)
.....Ɓa = from
abalota ɛɛlam gwadi = PCVs

Combinations:-

1. aroplani Ɓan Ɓufe. (I came by airplane)
2. gango Ɓan Ɓufɛɛ. (You came by mule)
3. millan Ɓufani (He came on foot (resp. form))

mɛlɛmamɛja:-

Q. ɔshen America Ɗa yo Dufte?

A. " " " (ɛ)ɔgga Takko dura Dufte.

Q. ennu hojin?

A. abalota sɛlam gwadi hojin.

Q. malin?

A. aroplani Ɗan

Q. mɛkina Kabddi?

A. lakki, in Kabdu.

Q. aroplani ; ofu bektti?

A. lakki, aroplani ofu inbektu.

XX. COMMON ADJUECTIVES:-

gudda = big/large	duda = deaf
Tinna(ɗ) = small/little	kaƊattu = beggar
Ɗera = tall	gowwa = fool
ɠababa = short	maratu = a mad person
furda = fat	Ɗukubsata = a sick person
Kallo = thin	ɔyyessa = poor
ulfata= heavy or respected person	baƊaƊa/soressa = rich
salPa = light (wt.)	goga = dry
balla = wide	jiƊa = wet
ƊiPPo = narrow	muCuCa = slippery
sirbitu = singer	gaƊe = bad
	Turu/ba''essa = good

XX. Con.....

adamsitu = hunter

ulfa = pregnant

nafa = lame

KurCi = leper

balla = cross eyed

jama = blind

bareda = handsome

bareddu = beautiful

fokkisa = ugly (M)

fokkistu = ugly (F)

KulKullu = clean

gutu = full

hirr-u = not full

miña-a = sweet

haDoftu = bitter

rakasa = cheap

mi-a = expensive

XXI. COMMON COLOURS:=

adi = white

gurracca = black

dima = red

magarsu = green

bora = yellow

magala = brown

dalacca = grey

Kalati

Kalami = colour
Or
ink

ababo = flower

marga = grass

bala = leaf

(y)okin = or

mal fakkata? = What does it look like?

mällamamaja:-

Q. Tom DeraDa mo gababa Da?

A. Tom gababa Da.

Q. Denis furda Damo Kallo Da?

A. Denis furda Da.

Q. ababon mal fakkata?

A. ababon dima (y)okin bora Ɓa.

Q. Kalamin margaf bala mali?

A. Kalamin " bala magarsu Ɓa.

N.B. Eventhough both "mo" and " (y)okin" mean "or", the former is used for questions and the latter for statements.

XXII. PREPOSITIONS:-

Oli = up

ɠadi = down

bira/bukke = by the side of

--rra/ərra/gubba = on

jala = underneath

kessa = inside

-- Ɓan = by

-- Ɓa = from/at

ala/bakke = outside

fulle/fuldura = opposite

duba = over there

dudduba/bodde = at the back

(h)ojin = with

gajjalla = beneath

gararra = over

mirga = right

bita = left

gara or kara = towards

Kalati

garami? = which side?

maltu? = what is?

Ɓio = near

fago= far

jira = there is (M)

jirti = there is (F)

essa? = where?

mana = home/house

mana hakimi = hospital

mallamamija

Q. mannishe essa?

A. mannishe mana banki bukke Da.

Q. mannike Dio Da mo fago Da?

A. manniko Dio Da.

Q. mana posta fulle maltu jira?

A. mana posta fulle mana silki jira.

Q. mana tamari mana Koriccarra garami?

A. mana Tamari mana Koriccarra gara mirgati

Kalati

mana Koricca = clinic/ pharmacy

mana posta = post office

mana silki = telecommunication

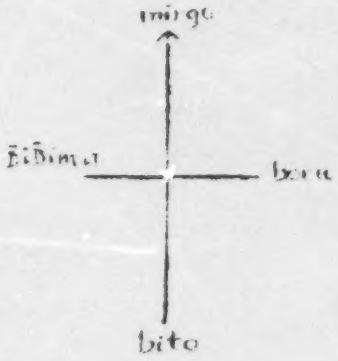
mana tamari = school

mana banki = bank

(mana) hotela = hotel

biro = office

XXII. DIRECTIONS:-



mirgo = north

boru = East

DiDima = West

bito = South

Combinations

gara bita = towards the left

gara mirga = towards the right

Kalati

garami? = which way?

ji-a = noon

adu = sun

(h)urji = star

sabbata waKayyo = rainbow

bari(adj.)

bari-u(infinitive) = down

Di-u = getting darker

bulu = to spend the night

mallamamija

Examples:

1. Q. adun essan bati? (Where does the sun rise?)

   A. adun borun bati. (The sun rises in the east)

2. Q. essan liTTi? (Where does it set?)

   A. DiDiman liTTi. (It sets in the West)

Q. Kenyan Ethiop'arra garami?

A. Kenyan Ethiop'arra gara bitoti.

Q. American Ethiop'arra garami?

A. " " gara DiDimati.

Kalati

Olu = to spent the day

turu = to wait

ba-u = to rise (sun)
or
to come out

liTu = to set (sun)
or
to enter

N.B.:- The sun and the mooh are considered Feminine. That is why we used "liTTi" and "bati" in the examples above instead of "liTa" and "ba-a" which would be used for Masculine.

XXIV "COMMON ARTICLES IN THE MARKET:-

shunkurtti = onion

Kullubbi = garlic

mimmiTa = red pepper

ashabo/sogidda = salt

buna = coffee

atari/ato = pea

shumbura = chick peas

boKKollo = corn

lomi = lemon

musi = banana

rafu = cabbage

dinnicca = potato

sahani = dish

ele = injirra baking pan (made of clay)

disti = cooking pot (made of clay)

jabana = a clay jug for boiling coffee

shini = cup

burCuKKo = glass (for drinking liquids with)

manKorKorya = kettle

wanCa = a horn cup or bigger container

Kabe = goard

Wadu/billa = knife

shukka = fork

fallana/manka = spoon

burtukana = orange

Ɓaɓa = butter

badu = cheese

itittu = yoghurt

Kalati

gati = price

Ɓuga = real

Ɓugansa or ɔrgaTinsa } = its real

mɛllɛmamaja:-

Example:-

Q. ɲKaKun meKa meKa? (How do you sell eggs?)

A. sumunitti sadi. (Three for a quarter)

Q. gatin ɔndaKKo kana meKa?

A. birri lama.

Q. Ɓugansa meKa?

A. birrif santimi tarbatami shan.

Q. gatin buna-O?

A. kilon tokkO birri lamaf walakka Ɓa.

A SIMPLE DIALOGUE:-

Galaɲa: asham!

PCV : asham!

G. gari jirta?

P. gari Ɓa.

G. maKanke ennu?

P. ɲKanko Henry Ɓa.

G.)w)agganke meKa?

Kalati

maKa = name

biyya = country

wojin/hojin = with

beku = to know

baru = to learn

jabaccu = to get stronger or courageous

P. (w)ogganko digdami afur.

G. biyyike essa?

P. America D̄a.

G. biyyakati malin D̄ufte?

P. awroplani D̄anin D̄ufe.

G. yom D̄ufte?

P. (w)ogga takko duran D̄ufe.

G. ennu hojin D̄ufte?

P. Andyfa hojin.

G. America yom debite demta?

P. (w)ogga takko bodden dema.

G. afan (r)omo bekta?

P. Tinno Tinnon beka.

G. jabaD̄D̄u bari.

P. ata-u.

G. garitti oli!

P. garitti!

tole/ata-u = let it be
or
= all right

jabaD̄D̄u = have the
courage or
= work harder

Andy fa = Andy and
others

debi-u = to return
or
to go back

XXV. STATES OF BEING:

A. Being Hungry (bela-u):-

	"I am hungry"	"I am not hungry"
an	nan bel-a-e	inbelofne
at	hin " -of-tte	"
ɔsin	" " -of-tani	"
ɔnni	" " -a-e	"
ɔshen	" " -of-tte	"
ɔsan	" " -a-ani	"
nuy	" " -of-ne	"
ɔsin	" " -of-ttani	
ɔsan	" " -a-ani	

mɛllɛmamɛja

Q. at hin belofte?

A. eyye, nan bela-e?

Q. malif?

A. Kursiko in ñanne

Q. ɔshen hin beloftte?

A. eyye, hin beloftte.

Q. malif?

A. ɔrbatashe inñanne

Q. amma ñattetti?

A. eyye, ñattetti

Q. eññu (h)ojin ñatte?

A. KoPPa (she) ñatte

Kalati

bela-u = to be hungry

Kufu = to be full

ñaccu = to eat

malif? = why?

koPPa/koPPa = alone

B. Being Thirsty (ɓeboccu):-

	"I am thirsty"	"I am not thirsty"
	↓	↓
an	nan ɓebo-ɗɗe	inɓebonne
at	hin " -tte	"
ɔsin	" " -ttani	"
ɔnni	" " -te	"
ɔshen	" " - tte	"
ɔ san	" " -tani	"
nuy	" " - nne	"
ɔsin	" " -ttani	"
ɔsan	" " -tani	"

mallɨmamaja:-

Henry:	FiTe, attam olte?	Kalati
FiTe:	gari, attam olte?	ɓugu = to drink
H.	gari	woyya = better
F.	mal tate?	Cala = greater
H.	nan ɓeboɗɗe	kam? = which?
F.	mal woyyare?	mal? = what?
H.	wa ɓugun barbada.	wa = something
F.	essa?	---re = so/then
H.	mama bunati.	dafi = be quick
F.	mal ɓugu barbadda?	suta jeɓi = be slow
H.	fanta (y)okin bira.	
F.	ata-u, dafi demi	
H.	garitti !	

C. Being Tired (daḎḎabu/daTTabu):-

	"I am tired"	"I am not tired"
an	nan daḎḎab-e	indaḎḎabne
at	hin " -dde	"
ɔsin	" " -ddani	"
ɔni	" " -e	"
ɔshen	" " -dde	"
ɔsan	" " -ani	"
nuy	" " -ne	"
ɔsin	" " -ddani	"
ɔsan	" " -ani	"

mɛllɛmamɛja

Q. ɔsin Cisu barbaddu?

A. eyye, Cisun barbada

Q. malif?

A. kalessa bayyen taPaḎḎe. amma nan daḎḎabe.

Q. mal taPattani?

A. kuwasi milla

Q. ennu hojin?

A. ɔjolle bayye hojin

Kalati

taPaccu = to play

daḎḎabu or daTTabu } = to be tired

kuwasi = ball

Cisu Or rafu } = to sleep

D. **Being Sick** (Dukkubsaccu):-

an	na D̄ukkuba	na inD̄ukkubu
at	si "	si "
ɔsin.	ɔsin "	ɔsin "
ɔnni	ɔsa "	ɔsa "
ɔshen	ɔshe "	ɔshe "
ɔsan	ɔsan "	ɔsan "
nuy	nu "	nu "
ɔsin	ɔsin "	ɔsin "
ɔsan	ɔsan "	ɔsan "

mɛllɔmamɛja

Q. mal tatani?

A. na D̄ukkuba.

Q. malke?

A. gara ko.

Q. gara CininnaD̄a?

A. eyye.

Q. Koricca inKabdu?

A. Kaba.

Q. liKimsika

A. ata-u.

Kalati

mata bowwu = headache

gara Cininna = stomach ache

Koricca = medicine

liKimsu = to swallow

D̄ugu = to drink

fuD̄accu = to take

D̄ukkubsaccu = to be sick

fayyu = to recover

woyya-u = to feel better

E. To be caught by or to catch something: e.g. - cold:-

an	na Kabe	na inKabne
at	si "	si "
ɔsin	ɔsin "	ɔsin "
ɔanni	ɔsa "	ɔsa "
ɔshan	ɔshe	ɔshe "
ɔsan	ɔsan "	ɔsan "
nuy	nu "	nu "
ɔsin	ɔsin "	ɔsin "
ɔsan	ɔsan "	ɔsan "

mɛllɛmamɛja:

Q. mal tatani?

A. utallon naKabe.

Q. Koricca inKabdanu?

A. Kaba.

Q. liKimsa kɑ.

A. tole.

Q. galgala galgala sa-ati meKatti irribni sin Kaba?

A. sa-ati shanitti.

Q. sa-ati meKatti raftu?

A. sa-ati ja-atti.

Kalati

irriba = sleep(n)

mugati = "

utallo = common cold

mata bowwu/bowwu = headache

gara kasa = diarrhea

soda = fear

kolfa = laughter

ari = anger

gammaccu = happiness

gadda = sorrow

bo-icca = weeping

tole = O.K.

rafu = to sleep

Cisu = to sleep

ka-u = to get up

Situational Conversations

1: At the Market

PCV: asham obbolessa!

Debela: ashama!

P. lomin meKa meKa?

D. shan shan.

P. torba torba ingurgurtu?

D. inta-u.

P. ja-a ja-O?

D. atau fida.

P. gatin sahani sana meKa?

D. birri sadif walakka.

P. KurTinsa-O?

D. KurTinsa birri sadi.

P. birri lama inta-u?

D. birri lamaf walakka gaditti ingurguru.

P. atau - fidi.

D. ho-a

Kalati

gati = price

KurTi = real

ho-a = take it. (resp. form)

gunguru = to sell

gadi = below

fidi = bring (M orF)

fida = bring (respect)

Situational Conversation

2. In a bar

PCV: obbolessa!

Woyyessa: abet!

P. mal maltu jira?

W. ñatamo Dugati?

Kalati

abet! = yes!

dura = first

bodde = later

P. dura ñatan barbada

W. hundumtu jira.

P. Tibsi hola nafidi.

W. buddenan mo dabbo Ḏan?

P. dabboḎan.

W. ata-u.

P. bira tokkos nafidi

W. ₒshi.

P. gatin meKa?

W. $1.90.

P. attam?

W. gatin Tibsi $1.25, gatin birrammo $0.65,
walitti $1.90.

P. likkiḎa. hoḎu.
garitti!

ñata = food

Ḏugati = drink

hundumta = everything

attam? = how?

walitti = altogether

hoḎa = take it

likkiḎa = it is right

Situational Conversation

3.a) Hiring A House:-

PCV: attam Olte?

Person A gari, attam Oltani?

P. gari Ḏa. manni kirayi essa jira, bekta?

A. mana akkami barbaddu?

P. mana bayessa kan kifli sadi, mana finCani,
waTbeDif.C baññno kan Kabun barbada.

A. manni bayessa takko acci jira ?

P. malo natt agarsisi.

A. atta-u.

A. man kan krayi fuDaccu barbanna.

Person B. bayessako!

P. kirayinsa meKa?

B. $125

P. mal bayye miaDa.

B. mew miti. bayye rakasa.

P. KurTinsa meKa?

B. dura ilalu woyya.

P. atta-u inlalla.

manni fin Canitif bañon bayye KulKullu miti.

B. KulKullu Da.

P. KurTin Kirayi meKa?

Kalati

attani/akkami = what type

kirayi fuDaccu = to hire(rent)

anat/natti = to me

jira = there is

bayessa = good

gaDe = bad

manafinCani = latrine

weTbeti = kitchen

bañño = bath room

agarsisu = to show

B. $100 atta-u.

P. sa gaditti in ta-u?

B. inta-u.

P. attau-ga.

B. yom atti galtu?

Kalati

mi-a = expensive

rakasa = cheap

ilalu = to see

wayya = is better

Situational Conversation 3 (cont'd)

P. torban tokko bodde.

B. bayessa ga.

A& P jeÑa garitti ola!

B. garitti ola!

b) Taking a hotel room:-

PCV asham obbolessa!

Guddina: ashama!

P. albergon jira?

G. ɓyye jira

P. kan meKa?

G. kan $3, $5 f $7

P. kan $7 mal mal Kaba

G. kaflinsa balla Ña. mama finCanif baññno Kaba.

baññon bashan O-a Kaba

P. kan $5 baññno O-a inKabu?

G. baññon sa KabanaaÑa.

P. attau. kan $7 kifli bayessa takko nakenni

G. tole.

Kalati

inwayyu = is not better

KulKullu = clean

gadi = below

gudda = big

balla = wide

ÑiPPo = narrow

albergo = hotel room

tole = O.K.

atti = to it (into it)

Situational Conversation

4.a) Hiring A maid:-

Raggatu:	ashama!
PCV:	asham !
R.	garadi barbaddu?
P.	eyye nan barbada. mal mal hojjeccu dandessa?
R.	ñata aynata hunduma hojjeccu nan danda-a.
P.	kan faranji mo kan habesha?
R.	lamanu.
P.	wayya miCCuf tokkosu-o?
R.	nan danda-a.
P.	mana KulKullessu-o?
R.	hunduma nandanda-a.
P.	me ilallaga. damoznike meKa?
R.	∂sin assaba nakenna.
P.	atti nathimi male?
R.	$40
P.	amaf $20n sikenna. hojike ilale mmo sindabala.
R.	attau-ga.
P.	tawaji kabba?
R.	Kaba.
P.	boru fidi kottu.
R.	tole. garitti ola!
P.	garitti!

Kalati

hojjeccu = to work
barbaccu = to want
danda-u = to know or to be able to do
gardi = maid servant
lamanu = both
aynata = kind (variety)
hunda/hunduma = all
wayya = clothes
miCCu = to wash
tokkosu = to iron
KulKulessu = to clean
damoza = salary
assabu = to think
kaffalu = to pay
himu = to tell
male' = enji !
tawaji = guarantor
kennu = to give
dabalu = to add
ga-a = enough
inga-u = not enough

Situational Conversation 4 (cont'd)

b) Giving Work Instructions:-

PCV: Raggatu!

Raggatu: abet!

P. namni nabarbade jira?

R. Asan takko sila Dufani turani.

P. habeshamo faranji Da?

R. faranji Da.

P. Dira mo dubarti Da?

R. Dira.

P. maKansani C?

R. anatti in [illegible].

P. shi mal jeDani?

R. uma injenne.

P. fulduraf ogga namni Dufu waraKata kennifiti maKaf Dimmakesan Safa jeDin.

R. tole.

P. galgalammo kessumman lama hinDufu. Arbata bayessa nuhojeDDu. manas KulKullessi. maskotis Taragi. barimmo wayyako hunduma miCCi. Ashi?

R. samunan inga-u.

P. an biten fida.

R. tole.

Kalati

ogga = when

Dumma = purpose or aim

kessumma = guest

samuna = soap

Situational Conversation

5. a) **Taxi!**

PCV. Taxi!

abba Taxi: abet!

P. Tabya otobusi demta?

T. birri tokko.

P. santimi shantama nan kaffala.

T. ata-u sena/liTa.

shanTa dudduba ka-a.

b) **At the Bus Station**

P. singalateffaDDA!

T. nagan gala!

P. amen!

P. kuli, kuli!

k. abet!

P. shanTa kana otobusi Bunno Bedellen* na ga-i.

k. tolè.

P. meKa sikaffalu?

k. sumuni.

P. ata-u.

Kalati

Tabya = station

sena, liTa = getin (resp.)

shanTa = suit case

dudduba = at the back

ka-a = put it (resp.)

singalateffaDDa = I thank you (M&F)

nagan gal= reach safely (wish)

kuli = porter

ga-u = to reach

asi = from here

ammam? = how much?

fagaccu = to be far

Diaccu = to approach

ga-u = to reach

giddu = in between

katama = town

balagari = village

kafl hagari = administrative region or province

awrajja = district

warada = sub district

wanna katama = capital city

*N.B. Bunno Dedelle is the name of a town in the aministrative region of Illubabor

c) On the bus

PCV: ashama obbolessa!

Dabala: ashama !

P. essa demtu?

D. Aggaro*n dema.

P. Bunno Bedelle bektu?

D. eyye beka.

P. asi ammam fagata?

D. kilometri 480 .

P. Otobusin sa-ati meKatti ga-a?

D. sa-ati kuDa tokkof kuDa lama giddutti ga-a.

katamaan Bedelle gudda mo Tinno Da?

D. bayye gudda miti .

P. bashan bwanbwaf korrenti Kaba?

D. eyye, Kaba.

P. nama/saba meKa Kaba?

D. nama/saba kuma shan cala Kaba.

P. mana tamari meKa Kaba?

D. katama kessa mana tamari mangistti saditu jira.

P. wanna katamaa Illubabor kami?

D. Mattu Da .

P. Bedellerra amam fagata?

D. kilometri 120 .

N.B. * Aggaro is the name of a town in the administrative region of Kaffa.

Kalati (cont'd)

bayye = much or very

bwanbwa = pipe

korrenti = electricity

cala = exceeds

jiraccu = to live/to exist

nama/Saba = people

kan = of

mangistti = government

kami? = which?

-----rra = from

---Da = from

gara = towards

indanda-ama = it is possible

indanda-amu = it is not possible

garu = but

malifi = because

kara = road

marre! = of course!

turu = to wait or to stay

ba-u = to get on

bu-u= to get off = (vehicle)

P. Bedelle Ɓa gara N≠K‘mte*demu indanda-ama?

D. millan yokin gango Ɓan indanda - ama. garu makina Ɓan indanda-amu. malifi‘ karan makina injiru.

P. N≠K‘mten Bedellerra amman fagata?

D. kilometri 105.

P. Dio Ɓa da?

D. marre!

Bedelle ‘(w)ogga meKa turtu?

P. (w) ogga lama.

D. mal hojjettu?

P. nan barsisa.

D. bayye bayessa.

P. amma essa genne?

D. Waliso* genne. amma bune Kursi nanna

P. ata-u.

*N≠K‘mte is the name of the capital of the administrative region of Wollega.

*Waliso is the name of a town in Shoa(114 kms. south west of Addis Ababa).

-//-

GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

A. Preposition: for + Objective Pronouns

eg:- "fidu" = "to bring"

na fide = he brought it for me

si " = " " " " you

sini " = " " " " you (respect form)

ɔsa " = " " " " him

ɔshef " = " " " " her

ɔsani " = " " " " him (respect form)

nu " = " " " " us

ɔsini " = " " " " you (plural)

jara " = " " " " them

B. verb "tɔ be"

The verb "to be" for all pronouns is denoted by "Da" (is) and its negative by "miti"(not).

eg.- an barsiɔ Da (I am a teacher)

ɔnni wattaddara miti (He is not a soldier).

II

C. a) Conjugation of Regular Verbs

(Affirmative)

	Present & Future	Past	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Imperative.
an	nan dem-a	nan dem-e	dem-e-ra	dem-en-tur-e	
at	hin " -tta	hin dem-tte	dem-te-tta	dem-te-ture-tte	dem-i
ɔsin	" " -ttu	" " -ttani	" -tani-ttu	" -tani" -tani	" -a
ɔnni	" " -a	" " -e	" -e-ra	" -te- " -e	
ɔshe	" " -tti	" " -tte	" -te-tti	" - te-" -te	
ɔsan	" " - u	" " -ani	" -ani- ru	"-ani ="-ani	
nuy	" " - na	" " - ne	" - ne -rre	" -ne-"-rre	
ɔsin	" " -ttu	" " - ttani	" -tani-ttu	" -tani-"-tani	"-a
ɔsan	" " - u	" " - ani	" -ani-ru	" -ani-" -ani	

III

C. b) Conjugation of Regular Verbs

(Negative)

	Present & Perfect	Past & Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Imperative
an	in-dem-u	in-dem-ne	dem-e-in turre	
at	" " -ttu	" " "	" -te " "	in-dem-ini
ɔsin	" " -ttanu	" " "	" -tani " "	" "-inä
ɔnni	" " - u	" " "	" - e " "	
ɔshe	" " -ttu	" " "	" -te " "	
ɔsan	" " -anu	" " "	" -ani " "	
nɑy	" " - nu	" " "	" - ne " "	
ɔsinɔ	" " - ttanu	" " "	" - tani " "	" - " -ina
ɔsan	" " -anu	" " "	" - ani " "	

D. List of Common Verbs

Type One

adamsu = to hunt

argu = to see

ajjesu = to kill

agarsisu = to show

aramu = to weed

aru = to be angry

arrabsu = to scold

affelu = to cook (by boiling)

afufu = to blow

bitu = to buy

bulu = to spend the night

banu = to open

basu = to take out

beku = to know

ba-u = to go out

baru = to learn/know

barsisu = to teach

bobessu = to set on fire

buKKisu = to pluck/pull out

biKilu = to grow

dabalu = to add/increase

demu = to go

darbu = to pass

du-u = to die

elmu = to milk

ergu = to send

ɔbsu = to light

faCasu = to sow (seed)

garafu = to whip

gaddu = to feel sorry

gorssu = to advise

geddaru = to change

gargaru = to help

galu = to enter

gessu = to take (to a place)

gargar basu = to separate

gaggessu = to see off

guddisu = to bring up

gutu = to fill

gatu = to throw/lose

gulufu = to gallop

gargalccu = to turn upside down

hamu = to cut grass or crop

himu = to tell

hatu = to steal

haru = to sweep

horsisu = to rare (animals)

ilalu = to see

jarjaru = to be in a hurry

kaffalu = to pay

kennu = to give

kolfu = to laugh

kasu = to lift

ka-u = to get up

ɔyyomu = to be poor

ɔyyu = to yell

ɔjajju = to stand

koru = to fall down

kutu = to cut

liKimsu = to swallow

muru = to cut

ɔlu = to spend the day

ofu = to drive

rafu = to sleep

rukutu = to hit/strike

soromu = to be rich

sirbu = to sing

turu = to wait

(h)umu = to create

utalu = to jump

wamu = to call

waranu = to stab

Cisu = to sleep

Cufu = to shut

Calu = to exceed

Cininu = to bite

Cabsu = to break

Ditu = to kick

Doksu = to hide

Do-u = to burst

Dumu = to be finished

Kalu = to slaughter

KarKaru = to help

Kufa-u = to cough

Kotu = to plough

Karu = to sharpen

Korru = to be cold

KoPPessu = to prepare

Safu = to write

Taru = to strive

N.B.= These verbs are conjugated as shown in the preceding pages, i.e pages II and III.

Type Two

argaccu = to get

aTinfaccu = to sneeze

baKaccu = to run away

baccu = to carry

dimaccu = to become red

dubbaccu = to talk

rranfaccu = to forget

fuD̄accu = to take

fakkaccu = to resemble

gafaccu = to ask

gubaccu = to be burnt

guddaccu = to grow up

(h)amummaccu = to yawn

hojeccu = to work

huKKaccu = to become skinny

jiraccu = to live/be present

jallaccu = to love

kaD̄accu = to beg

liKefaccu = to borrow

rakkaccu = to be in trouble

sodaccu = to fear

taPaccu = to play

tuffaccu = to condescend

uffaccu = to wear

ulfaccu = to be heavy/respected

yabbaccu = to mount

yadaccu = to remember

D̄abaccu = to stand

D̄amoccu = to feel cold

D̄eboccu = to feel thirsty

D̄iaccu = to approach

D̄alaccu = to be born

D̄aggeffaccu = to listen

D̄iKaccu = to wash (body)

D̄ungaccu = to kiss

D̄ukkubsaccu = to be sick

Kallaccu = to become thinner

naccu = to eat

N.B.:- The conjugation of these verbs ending with the "...ccu" sound differs from that of Type One in that, in this case, the root-verb ends with: "D̄Da" for 1st person (masculine)

"...ta" for 3rd person (masculine)

"...tu" for 3rd person plural & respect forms

Besides, the imperative form for you (singular) will end with "....D̄Du" sound.

What we mean by the root-verb is the infinitive without the last "....ccu" sound.)

Type Three

ɔjaju = to order

badu = to be lost/spoiled

daḌḌabu or daṬṬabu } = to be tired

egu = to await

fidu = to bring

figu = to run

gammadu = to be happy

gogu = to be dry

gubu = to burn

jalKabu = to start

katabu = to write

sassabu = collect/harvest

Cabu = to be broken

CalKabu = to start

Ḍabu = to plant

Kabu = to catch

Kadadu = to cover

N.B.:- The conjugation of these verbs which end with "b", "g" and "j" sounds varies from that of Type One in that the suffix "t" sound (wherever it appears) is replaced by the "d" sound. Exceptions: gaddu, ergu, ɔjajju all of which belong to Type One.

Type Four

gurracca-u = to become darker

hasa-u = to talk

laka-u = to count

mia-u = to be sweet/expensive

bala-u = to be hungry

leyya-u = to feel ashamed

macca-u=to be intoxicated

Tura-u = to become dirty

N.B.:- The conjugation of these verbs which end with the "..a-u" sound differs from that of Type One in that, in this case, the sound "...of..." is included in between the root-verb and the suffix for the pronouns: "at", "ɔsin", "ɔshe" and "nuy" only.

e.g.

an	nan	bel-a
at	hin	bel-of-tte
ɔsin	"	bel-of-tani
ɔshe	"	" -tte
nuy	"	" -ne

(What we mean by the root-verb is the infinitive without the last."..a-u" sound.)

Generally speaking,

1) Most of Orominna verbs belong to Type One.

2) There are some other verbs with different characteristics and conjugation patterns, but they are rare.

3) Sin. three consonants cannot come together (in a row) with no vowel in between them, we have to add an "...i" sound in between the root verb and the suffix while conjugating this type of verbs.

an	nan adams	-a
at	hin adams	-i-ta
ɔsin	hin adams	-i-tu
ɔnni	" "	-a
ɔshen	" "	-i-ti
ɔsan	" "	-u
nuy	" "	-i-na
ɔsin	" "	-i-tu
ɔsan	" "	-u

Besides, we do not stress the first sound of the suffix wherever we have added the "...i..." sound.